[0105] In the closed configuration where the casings **102** and **103** are superposed on each other, the rod member **141** does not abut the end face **121***b*. In other words, as shown in **FIG. 22**, a depression **143** concave in the direction of the first axis L from the end face **121***b* is formed in the portion of the end face **121***b* where the rod member **141** is located in the configuration where the casings **102** and **103** are closed and therefore the rod member **141** is inserted into the depression **143** in the closed condition of the casings **102** and **103**. In the configuration where the rod member **141** is inserted into the depression **143**, the rod member **141** does not abut the end face **121***b* and the front ends **102***b* and **103***b* of the casings **102** and **103** are pressed against each other by means of the biasing force of the torsion spring **135**.

[0106] The following describes a usage of the potable phone **100** as configured above. When carrying the portable phone **100** in a bag or a pocket of clothes, as shown in **FIG. 19**, the two casings **102** and **103** are closed and superposed on each other. In this condition, as shown in **FIG. 20**, the front ends **102***b* and **103***b* of the casings **102** and **103** are brought close to each other by the biasing force of the biasing means **130** and the projection **115** is inserted into the depression **110**. Therefore, the casings **102** and **103** are engaged with each other. Accordingly, even if an external force is applied to relatively rotate the casings **102** and **103** around the first axis L1, the relative positions of the casings **102** and **103** do not easily move, and therefore the casings **102** and **103** can be kept in the accurate relative positions.

[0107] To use the portable phone **100** in this condition, as shown in **FIG. 18**, the second casing **103** is rotated 180 degrees around the first axis L1 relative to the first casing **102** to open the casings **102** and **103** each other.

[0108] When opening, the front end **115***a* of the tapered projection **115** moves along the inclined side face **110***a* of the depression **110**. Furthermore, in this configuration, the front ends **102***b* and **103***b* of the two casings **102** and **103** move gradually in the direction of being spaced from each other around the second axis L2 by means of the guide means **140**, thereby generating a minute gap between the opposed face **102***a* of the first casing **2** and the projection **115**. Therefore, the projection **115** does not contact the opposed face **102***a* of the first casing **102**.

[0109] For example, if a call is started in this configuration, the operation unit **107** is operated before the call is started through the microphone unit **109** and the speaker **113**. For example, if an e-mail is received, the operation unit **107** is operated to display the content of the received e-mail on the display unit **111**.

[0110] As stated above, according to the portable phone **100**, the casings **102** and **103** are provided with the depression **110** and the protrusion **115**, respectively, and the coupling means **5** is provided with the biasing means **130**, by which the two casings **102** and **103** can be maintained in the closed condition and the casings **102** and **103** can be held in the relative accurate positions. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the casings **102** and **103** from opening unexpectedly when carrying the portable phone **100** with the casings **102** and **103** closed each other.

[0111] In addition, when viewing the display unit exposed to the outside in the configuration where the two casing s**102** and **103** are closed each other, the casings **102** and **103** do not rotate unexpectedly, and thereby secure a good configuration of the portable phone **100**.

[0112] Furthermore, when opening the casings **102** and **103** with the relative rotation, the front ends **102***b* and **103***b* of the casings **102** and **103** move gradually in the direction of being spaced from each other around the second axis L2, by which it is possible to prevent the opposed face **102***a* of the first casing **102** and the operation unit **107** provided on the opposed face **102***a* from being damaged by the projection **115** provided on the second casing **103**.

[0113] Still further, when opening the casings **102** and **103** with the relative rotation from the position in which they are closed each other, the tip **15***a* of the tapered projection **115** moves along the side wall **110***a* of the depression **110**, thereby enabling the projection **115** to get out of the depression **110** smoothly.

[0114] Subsequently, referring to **FIG. 23**, there is shown a further preferred embodiment of the present invention. While this embodiment has the same basic configuration as for the potable phone **100** shown in FIGS. **18** to **22**, it has a different configuration of the engaging means **120** from the portable phone **100**. Therefore, the configuration of the engaging means **120** is described here, and the same reference numerals have been retained for the same parts as components in FIGS. **18** to **22** with their description omitted.

[0115] As shown in **FIG. 23**, the engaging means **120** is configured by using a microphone unit **109** provided on the side of a front end of an opposed face **102***a* of a first casing **102**. More specifically, the microphone unit **109** is provided in a depression **151** depressed inwardly from the opposed face **102***a* of the first casing **102**, a through-hole **153** formed on a bottom wall surface **151***b* of the depression **151**, and an inside of the first casing **102**, having a microphone **155** fixed to the position opposed to the through-hole **153**. The microphone **155** converts sounds incoming from outside via the through-hole **153** to electrical signals and it is fixed to a circuit board **157** arranged inside the first casing **102**. The depression **151** has an inclined face gradually broadening toward the opposed face **102***a* of the first casing **102** from the bottom wall surface **151***b* of the depression.

[0116] A projection **159** inserted into the depression **151** of the microphone **109** is attached to an opposed face **103***d* of a second casing **103** in the condition where the two casings **102** and **103** are closed. The projection **159** is formed of an elastic body such as rubber similarly to the projection **115** of the preferred embodiment of **FIG. 2** and its tip **159***a* is tapered. The depression **151** of the microphone unit **109** and the projection **159** that can be inserted into the depression **151** form engaging means **20**.

[0117] As stated above, according to the portable phone **100**, it has the same effects as in the preferred embodiments of **FIGS. 2 and 12** and may close the through-hole **153** of the microphone unit **109** by using the projection **159**. Therefore, it is possible to prevent dust, liquid, or other foreign matter from getting into the second casing **2** while carrying the portable phone **100** with the casings **102** and **103** closed, by which it is possible to prevent the microphone **155** from being damaged.

[0118] While the engaging means **120** is configured using the microphone unit **109** for the depression **151** in the preferred embodiment of **FIG. 23**, it can also be configured